

Hawaiian Gazette

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 10 1893.

SOME of the reasons advanced by members of the House for voting against the Cabinet Wednesday were curiosities in their way. Rep. Pua opposed them because they were sorry as he alleged, that they had appointed a native Hawaiian Registrar of Public Accounts. Rep. Nawahi frankly declared that his motive was revenge. These grounds may seem queer enough, but they are wisdom itself when compared with the "reasons" (so styled by courtesy) which the Duke of Wai-kapu advanced to account for his actions. The Maui statesman had no confidence in the Cabinet and voted against them because they omitted to read some paper or other to the House, last Wednesday.

ELSEWHERE will be found a reference to the proceedings of the Pioneer Building and Loan Association, which may be perused with interest. The Honolulu organization is about to issue its sixth series of stock, which offers a good chance for small investors. The work being done by these associations cannot be too highly commended. They offer to industrious and saving clerks and mechanics an opportunity to become the owners of their own homes, which could not otherwise be had. On the other hand, to those who do not care to build themselves, the Association offers, on very convenient terms, a safe and remunerative investment.

JUDICIARY MATTERS.

On Wednesday the two new Judges of the Oahu Circuit, W. Austin Whiting and Walter F. Frear, were installed in office. Mr. Whiting is a lawyer of experience and acknowledged ability. Mr. Frear, though a young man, has earned nothing but golden opinions from all who have followed his professional career, and his appointment may be regarded as a well-earned recognition of merit. Mr. Frear is studious and scholarly, carrying an old head on young shoulders, and possesses in a marked degree the calm temper and impartial spirit which are the indispensable qualifications of a good judge.

The public will be pleased to learn that Judge Foster has consented to retain the position of Police Magistrate instead of retiring and taking up private practice. One of the greatest blunders of the Legislature was the reduction in the salary attached to this important office, and the next House should restore it to the original figure. The office is one which would offer great temptations to a corrupt magistrate, and that it should be filled by a man of incorruptible honesty is an advantage which cannot be rated too highly.

Judge Foster is to be entrusted with the compilation of the Penal Law, and this undertaking is one for which his abilities and experience peculiarly fit him.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

We publish this morning another letter from the pen of Mr. Marques, commenting adversely upon the Loan bill introduced into the House by the Minister of Finance. We fully agree with our correspondent that the National Debt should be refunded at a lower rate of interest, and we believe this to be possible. The difficulty is, however, that the bonds under the Act of 1886 which include almost all of the public debt outside of the Postal Savings Bank, are not redeemable until ten years after the date of issue, so that the question of refunding is not at present a practical one. As to the particular bill now before the House, the rate of 6 per cent. therein set forth is only a maximum, and will not preclude borrowing at a lower

figure. We hardly believe, however, that Hawaii will be able to negotiate a loan at 3 per cent. in any market, while it is on this assumption that the reasoning of our correspondent depends. The Cabinet should, however, leave no stone unturned to secure a more favorable rate of interest than six per cent., which is an outrageously high one for any financially sound government to pay.

THE CRISIS OVER.

The Want of Confidence resolution with which the inchoate opposition has been threatening the Cabinet for some time assumed shape Jan. 4th. The cloud-burst has passed and hurt nobody, and the Cabinet is safe. The debate on the resolution was very tame, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that a quorum could be kept in the House. The speech of the introducer, Rep. Bush, was made to empty benches and elicited no enthusiasm and very little interest. The discussion was confined entirely to the native Hawaiian members, among whom Noble Kauhane and Rep. Iosepa distinguished themselves by strong and sensible speeches against the resolution.

The whole country is to be congratulated on the result of Wednesday's vote. Cabinets should not be made and unmade for amusement, but for the attainment of practical and useful ends. Not one practical advantage was to be gained by the removal of the present Cabinet, while a change would have entailed a variety of evils. It would have shaken the credit of the country, it would not have brought about any of the reforms for which the nation still waits, and it would have given us in all probability a ministry less conservative and less able than that which now stands at the head of affairs. The ministry stands and the country is to be congratulated on a danger happily averted.

What is now wanted is a period of political rest after the turmoil and uncertainty of the past year. The Appropriation bill has been passed and signed, and the work of the session is now practically complete. Such legislation as may be really demanded should be disposed of in short order, and the rest relegated to a future occasion. The prolongation of the session has been beyond all reason—a drain upon the Treasury, and a prejudice to the public interest. Not until a prorogation has been reached will it be possible to settle down to a peaceful course of industrial development. The Cabinet will be responsible to the Legislature of 1894, and the settlement of all political scores should be left to that body. This is the wish not only of the business community but of all classes.

We cannot leave this subject without a word of commendation for those who have supported the Cabinet in spite of political differences, recognizing the fact that the ministry was the best attainable, and that the public interest required its support. It is only by a spirit of mutual concession that popular government is possible at all, and the cultivation of this spirit must not be neglected here, if Hawaiian institutions are to live and prosper.

THE TACOMA SUBSIDY.

A bill has been introduced into the House providing for the use to be made of the \$7000 appropriated as subsidy to the steamer line between Honolulu and Tacoma. The object of the bill seems to be practically to open the benefit of the subsidy to any company which will establish a line between this port and Tacoma, Portland or Vancouver, which shall place at least one vessel under the Hawaiian flag and conform to other conditions specified.

It hardly seems worth while to change the terms upon which this subsidy is to be paid, now that it has once been granted. But if the matter is to be made the subject of legislation at all, we cannot refrain from making a final

appeal for Hilo. The situation of the Government is such that the encouragement of further steam communication between Honolulu and other American ports seems hardly timely. What the Government should do, however, is to encourage direct communication between Hilo and the Coast, and thus bring the great areas of rich land in that district to a market. A steam line to Portland or Tacoma would make possible the cultivation of bananas, pineapples and other products for which the soil is well fitted, by affording a chance for the sale of the product. The establishment of the line would give the Hilo district an immense boom and increase taxable values tenfold. Experience, wherever railroads and steamers have gone, shows that providing the means of transportation soon makes freight and business where none were before.

If the Oceanic S. S. Company send a steamer to Hilo, this will be a great step in advance. But it would not do anything to develop the agricultural resources of the island, because the return voyage would be made to the Coast from Honolulu direct.

If any action on the bill now in the House is taken, we believe it will be wise policy to incorporate a provision requiring that at least the return voyage from Honolulu to the American Coast be made via Hilo. If one of the Oceanic S. S. Co.'s should touch at Hilo on the way down, as hoped, the result would be that Hilo would have direct steam connection with the Coast, both going and coming, and this would mean the beginning of a new era for Hawaii.

Telephones Dangerous in Thunder Storms.

The following from the Port-of-Spain Gazette should not go without notice by those of our readers who use the telephone, for a similar accident to that it records is just as likely to occur here. "The lightning that attended the thunder clap last Sunday afternoon and which tore some branches off a tree in Greyfriar's Church yard did no small amount of damage in the Telephone Exchange. Some of the electric fluid in bounding from the tree rushed to the telephone wires that pass near to it, and running along them to their termini in search of an earthly connection, destroyed five of the 'drops' on two of the switch boards. It was fortunate that no further damage was done, when we remember there are eight switch boards, each with 50 'drops.' We would take this opportunity of warning those who have telephones in their houses or establishments against using them during the prevalence of lightning. The danger of so doing is great, both to caller and operator. However important and urgent the messages may be, if subscribers were once fully alive to the risk attendant upon telephone communication during such a period, there is no doubt they would forego them. By the casualty last Saturday, one of the operators was deaf for a considerable time after."

A Song Heard on the Street.

The Register bill came up to-day, And Senator Marsden sped away, As he wouldn't vote yes, and couldn't vote nay—

He "sloped"—ta ra ra boom de re! And up at the Club with the billiard He whacked the balls and played the deuce, For his conscience bothered him, so they say, For "sloping"—ta ra ra boom de re!

Lihue protests, an excuse is his, For he went home with the rheumatism— He pos-it-ive-ly couldn't stay To vote—ta ra ra boom de re!

The man from the Third was quite unstrung, To note the absence of Noble Young— But he was suddenly called away On business—ta ra ra boom de re!

But one man sat and faced the fire, And that was the valiant Noble Dreier— He came down with a ponderous "stay" That settled the question—boom de re! December 30, 1892.

The success of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in effecting a speedy cure of colds, croup and whooping cough has brought it into great demand. Messrs. Pontius & Son, of Cameron, Ohio, say that it has gained a reputation second to none in that vicinity. Jas. M. Queen, of Johnston, W. Va., says it is the best he ever used. B. F. Jones, druggist, Winona, Miss., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly reliable. I have always warranted it and it never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by all dealers. BROS. SMITH & CO., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE NEW COURT.

Installing the New Circuit Judges Wednesday.

At 10 o'clock Wednesday A. M. a very interesting event happened in the Court room in the Government Building. At that hour the Supreme Court Justices filed in, dressed in their robes of office, preceded by the Bailiff of the Court, and followed by Judges Whiting and Frear of the new First Circuit. They sat together on the bench, the Chief Justice in the center, Justices Bickerton and Dole on his right and left, Judge Whiting on the extreme right, Judge Frear on the extreme left. Nearly all of the members of the bar were present or came in before the close of the affair. There were Messrs. Hartwell, Neumann, Hatch, W. R. Castle, Creighton, Monsarrat, Parke, Wright, Thurston, Rosa, Kaulukou, Kane, Johnson, Achi, Holokahiki, Kaulia, A. Brown, Carter, Peterson, Magoon, Kahookano, Richardson, Ward, Kanekua, Correia, Paele and Makahalapua.

Chief Justice Judd introduced the new Judges, and gave an interesting account of the Supreme Court in its onerous functions from the earliest days to the present.

He was followed by Justices Dole and Bickerton, both of whom referred to the growing demand for the change brought about by the new Act. The former spoke in terms of special congratulation, and gave some history of his own connection since 1882 with the movement to secure a change, and to separate wholly the appellate branch of the system from all participation in original hearings upon which Judges might be called to review their own decisions.

Mr. Hartwell spoke of the long-continued efforts made to secure the change; of the success at last obtained, of the great importance of the introduction of the common law into our system; of the defect yet requiring a remedy, and of the well-known character and standing of the new Judges.

He was followed by W. R. Castle and Mr. Creighton, who both spoke of some of the advantages to the Bench, the Bar—but more important than either—to the public who seek the aid of the Courts, to be obtained by the new Act.

Judges Whiting and Frear then closed with felicitous remarks. On motion of W. R. Castle the Clerk of the Judiciary Department, Henry Smith, Esq., who officiated on this occasion, was ordered to enter in the records of the Circuit and Supreme Court a note of the occasion. General hand-shaking and congratulations followed.

The Chief Justice then declared the Circuit Court opened for business.

The Circuit Judges before leaving the bench announced that very soon it would be made known who would preside at Chambers the rest of this week and that they would be happy to receive suggestions from the members of the bar as to rules, the revision and printing of blanks.

At the request of the Cabinet, Judge Foster, of the Police Court, has accepted a re-appointment to that office. His commission was delivered Tuesday. In lieu of a reduction in salary, Mr. Foster will have the compilation of the new Penal Code. His re-appointment gives general satisfaction.

"August Flower"

Mr. Lorenzo F. Sleeper is very well known to the citizens of Appleton, Me., and neighborhood. He says: "Eight years ago I was taken 'sick,' and suffered as no one but a 'dyspeptic can. I then began taking August Flower. At that time I was a great sufferer. Everything ate distressed me so that I 'had to throw it up. Then in a few moments that horrid distress would come on and I would have 'to eat and suffer again. I took a 'little of your medicine, and felt much better, and after taking a little more 'August Flower my 'Dyspepsia disappeared, and since that time I 'have never had the first sign of it. 'I can eat anything without the 'least fear of distress. I wish all 'that are afflicted with that terrible 'disease or the troubles caused by 'it would try August Flower, as I 'am satisfied there is no medicine 'equal to it."

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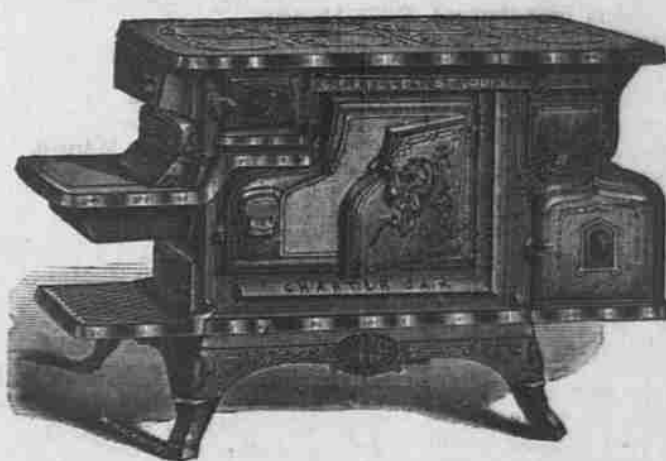
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